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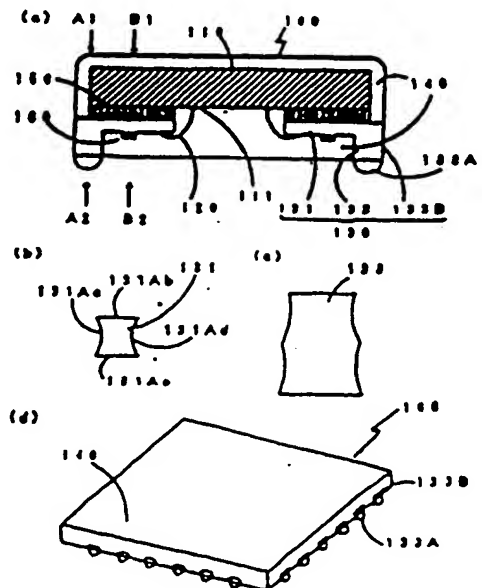
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(54) 【発明の名称】 樹脂封止型半導体装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 リードフレームを用いた樹脂封止型半導体装置であって、多端子化に対応して実装性の良いものを提供すること。

【構成】 2 段エッチング加工によりインナーリード部の厚さがリードフレーム材料の厚さよりも厚肉に外形加工されたリードフレームを用い、且つ、外形寸法をほぼ半導体素子に合わせた、封止用樹脂により樹脂封止した CSP (Chip Size Package) 型の半導体装置であって、前記リードフレームは、前記インナーリード部と、該インナーリード部に対し、インナーリード部の外部側の端部においてインナーリードに直交する方向で、半導体素子搭載側と反対側に一体的に突出した、外部接続と接続するための端子柱を有するもので、該端子柱の外部側の面に半田等からなる端子部を設け、端子部を封止用樹脂部から突出させている。



substantially equal to a semiconductor chip in a dimension  
in X and Y directions except in a direction of thickness.  
The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance  
with the present invention means a semiconductor device  
5 employing a lead frame among the defined CSP type  
semiconductor device.

In the CSP type semiconductor device described above,  
the terminal portions made of solder are formed on each of  
the terminal columns and is externally exposed from the  
10 encapsulating resin, but the terminal portions do not  
necessarily need to be protruded from the encapsulating  
resin. Moreover, if necessary, the outside face of each  
terminal column which is exposed externally from the  
encapsulating resin may be covered with a protective frame  
15 by means of an adhesive.

#### [FUNCTIONS]

The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in  
accordance with the present invention can meet a demand for  
20 an increase in the number of terminals and has a  
miniaturized structure and thus an increased mounting  
efficiency. At this time, in the resin-encapsulated  
semiconductor device, as the removal process of the dam  
bars by press working or the forming process of the outer  
25 leads as in the case of using a mono-layered lead frame

shown in Fig. 11b is not required, there is no problem such as bending or coplanarity of the outer leads due to this process. More particularly, the use of a multipinned lead frame shaped in a manner that inner leads have a thickness smaller than that of the lead frame blank by a two-step etching process, that is, the inner leads are arranged at a fine pitch, can meet a demand for an increase in the pin number of the semiconductor device. Moreover, as the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device is fabricated in such a manner that it is equal to that of a semiconductor chip in size, it can be miniaturized. In addition, each of the inner leads fabricated by a two-step etching process as shown Fig. 8 has a rectangular cross-sectional shape including four faces respectively provided with a first surface, a second surface, a third surface, and a fourth surface, the first surface being opposite to the second surface and flush with one surface of the remaining portion of the inner lead having the same thickness as that of the lead frame blank, and the third and fourth surfaces each having a concave shape depressed toward the inside of the inner lead. Thus, the second surface of each inner lead is flat, and is excellent in wire-bonding property. Moreover, as the first surface of each inner lead is flat and the third and fourth surfaces of the inner leads each have a concave shape depressed toward the inside of the inner